



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

bid, that any person, by whatsoever authority, shall attempt or presume to impugn, infringe, or lessen the liberties granted to them (*i. e.* Dublin, &c.) by charter from the illustrious kings of England, in whatsoever manner, in whatsoever places or times, or before whatsoever persons, ecclesiastical or secular, by reason whereof, for their defence or protection, expenses, charges, and labours, shall of necessity accrue, so often as we shall be required, we will afford them all counsel and assistance to the utmost of our power, saving the rights of our lord the king, and the faith and fealty to him due; and for our apportioned share of the said expenses, rated according to the extent of the means of the said cities and boroughs, to uphold the liberties aforesaid, and in accordance with the provisions made by the said citizens and burgesses, we will be answerable to them without any difficulty or contradiction. It is also granted, and in common council ordained, that once in term, viz. on the morrow of the Holy Trinity, two or three of the most discreet persons of the aforesaid cities and boroughs, shall assemble at Kilkenny, to consider and treat of matters concerning their liberties, and to adjudge in what most convenient and suitable manner their said liberties may be best preserved uninjured; and if one or more persons belonging to the before-mentioned cities, or boroughs, shall infringe this grant and ordinance, or shall fail to observe the form of the matters above set forth, he or they shall be held justly indebted to those who shall duly observe the form above-mentioned, in the sum of twenty pounds sterling, for their charges, expenses, and trouble. In such manner, that after he or they shall have been warned to pay the said twenty pounds, and shall fail to pay the same, then it shall be lawful for the parties observing the form aforesaid, to arrest the goods of the party not observing the same, wherever they shall be found, and without any hindrance or contradiction, to levy in full out of the said goods, the said twenty pounds, and to execute their will and pleasure upon the same. In witness whereof, we have caused our common seal to be affixed to these presents, dated at Kilkenny, on the Friday next before the feast of the Holy Trinity, in the thirteenth year of the reign of king Edward.' "

---

SONNET.

Gone is the bloom that glowed upon thy cheek—  
 The playful smile that hung upon thy lip;  
 Thy wonted signs of mirth we vainly seek.  
 Could care so soon thy beauty's blossom nip?  
 Didst thou in pleasure's cup too deeply dip,  
 And lose thy charm of innocence? Oh, speak;  
 For thou art strangely changed—still beautiful!  
 Still lovely in decay of loveliness!  
 The eye that sparkled once, now dim and dull,  
 Doth yet an inward pang too well express,  
 That neither time nor merriment can lull,  
 And poisons all the springs of happiness:  
 A pang that, worm-like gnawing on the heart,  
 Defies all aid, all healing art.

---

THE MOTHER'S DIRGE.

My child! I loved thee tenderly;  
 Upon my bosom laid,  
 No smile look'd glad but thine; for thee  
 I mourned, I wept, I prayed.  
 Thou sleep'st the slumber of the dead—  
 Never in life to wake;  
 The grave hath made thy narrow bed,  
 Its fairest prey to take.

Child of my hope—my happiness !  
 Wilt thou not wake for me ?  
 What other charm can ever bless  
 My life, bereft of thee ?  
 Thy locks of bright and amber gold  
 Are streaming o'er thy brow ;  
 Alas ! 'tis pale, and wan, and cold,  
 Unmeet for brightness now.  
 I press thee in my arms—but, oh !  
 Thine meet not my caress ;  
 The arms that once would clasp me so,  
 Are cold and motionless !  
 Death ! with the aged and the strong  
 Could'st thou not wage the strife,  
 Nor aim the bitter shaft at one  
 Who scarce had tasted life ?

LILLIAN,

PERSONAL SKETCH.—LORD LYNDBURST.

Various are the modes by which aspiring lawyers seek to gratify their ambition, and reach the heights of fortune. No profession combines within its comprehensive range, a greater variety of intellect, and none affords a greater variety of reward. The swift and the slow, may each attain their ends,—unadorned research, and brilliant eloquence, receive their appropriate meed—fearless patriotism may be hailed with rapturous applause, and ready apostacy lifted to a giddy elevation. The smart and artful advocate, fluent in speech, and expert in reply, rests his hopes of promotion, on his becoming the useful instrument “to the powers that be ;”—the passive pleader, quiet, civil, and subservient, without looking to the right or to the left, frames the indictment, or prepares the ex-officio, pining for the exalted post of devil to the Attorney-General, or raising his eyes demurely to the *snuggery* of the bench. According to the talents, or the no-talents of the individual, he lays himself out for success ; if he cannot say *boo* to a goose, why, he may astonish, by his wonderful reasoning powers—by the depth and gravity of his argumentations ; for now-a-days, there are many young men at the bar, who, too dignified for declamation, are powerful in argument—good, dry, heavy, and unintelligible, which leaves the subject matter untouched, and the judgment unconvinced.

That Lord Lyndhurst designed himself for parliamentary distinction, and trusted to rise as much by the influence of party, as of professional ability, I can entertain no doubt. It was a wise intention : in the House of Commons he was peculiarly calculated to shine, for he was gifted by nature with popular talents, which he had cultivated by art, and polished by education ; he had a winning address—an intelligent and dignified countenance—a prepossessing exterior, and finished manners. Lord Lyndhurst was not the man to spend his youth in accumulating black letter knowledge—in blinding his eyes over Coke and his commentators, or wasting his health in the retirement of the chambers. He had a taste for the courts, their attractions and excitement, and with an unusual quickness of apprehension, picking up enough of law to answer his purpose, and having learned to apply it with facility and judgment, he started in the Court of Common Pleas, and soon became its most shining ornament. He had some stiff opponents to contend with, and some